

The Qu'Appelle Progress

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Prohibition First in Politics.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1890.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

The Medicine Hat Convention only met to adjourn. There were so few delegates present that they concluded the gathering was a fizzle. Fault has been found with the Medicine Hat people that sufficient notice was not given and the time was inopportune. But they may be excused because they are so loyal and enthusiastic on all Territorial questions that they supposed that a call to such a convention had only to be issued to meet with a hearty response. They were mistaken, however, and have no doubt learned that there are lots of people in the Territories who can prate about viewing from a Northwest standpoint questions which affect our welfare, but when it comes to action they are not prepared to sacrifice anything or make any ventures. The Tory thinks he might injure his party; the Gai is afraid the other party will get the glory; the runny could not think of allowing a Temperance man to represent him; the Prohibitionist has hardly one eye half open to the need of doing something for his cause; and so we might go on finding excuses for everybody but a few loyal and true men who are ready to follow or lead if the mass of the people will only act upon their professions and show that they possess the courage of their convictions, by demonstrating in no unmistakable manner that they will not permit Government or Parliament to trifle with their interests. We have heard about the better way of holding meetings everywhere and taking the feeling of the people. If delegates had been sent to the Medicine Hat Convention sufficient organization could have been effected to carry on a systematic campaign, but from the gross apathy which seems to exist we are extremely doubtful if anything will be done in that direction. The present indications are that the time for the next session of the Legislature will arrive and the members will be left to the mercy of a powerful eastern influence, unsupported by their constituents, and then at the close of the session it will be a wonder if there is a Thirteen left to stand up for our rights. It has already been boasted in certain quarters that even now all of the Thirteen are not true to the stand taken at the last session. Considering the apathy of the people it would not be surprising to find it so. We trust, however, that such will not be the case. If it is, at least, will be greatly mistaken, as we are of the opinion that they did not act without mature deliberation, and in a strong belief in the correctness of the stand taken, while at the same time possessing the courage of their convictions.

Some time ago the question arose as to the right of the residents of Indian Reserves to vote. It has been decided that they are not to vote, and the Government has decided to keep the franchise of the residents of Indian Reserves in the hands of the Dominion, and consequently an order-in-council has been passed applying to them, and the Government has decided to keep the franchise of the residents of Indian Reserves in the hands of the Dominion, and consequently an order-in-council has been passed applying to them, and the Government has decided to keep the franchise of the residents of Indian Reserves in the hands of the Dominion, and consequently an order-in-council has been passed applying to them.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Complete returns of Thursday's elections show that Mr. Mowat will have about as large a majority in the next Legislature as he had in the last one. The fly in the ointment is the defeat of the Provincial Secretary in Hamilton and of the Commissioner of Agriculture in Simcoe. The former is sure to find a seat elsewhere, probably in North Wentworth, from which Dr. McMahon could doubtless be induced to retire. Mr. Drury's career as a politician is probably ended. It is said that his place in the Cabinet will be filled by Mr. Dryden, of South Ontario, and that Mr. Clarke, of Wellington, who was formerly Speaker, will be appointed to the vacant trusteeship. Both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Dryden would make first-rate Ministers. Mr. Hareout, of Monck, who carried that riding on Thursday by the largest majority which it has ever given to any candidate, also deserves promotion to Cabinet rank.

Mr. Mowat's remarkable victory, which will make his term as Premier extend over the long period of twenty-two years, was due in the main to the fact that the people have confidence in his individual probity. His administration of affairs has been singularly free from scandal, and it must be admitted also that his legislation has been progressive, and, on the whole, well in accord with the spirit of the people and of their institutions. On the other hand, omitting Mr. Meredith himself, the Opposition is weak and lacking both in ability and experience. The important trusts which devolve upon a Provincial Ministry are unquestionably safer in the hands of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues than they would be in those of the men who form Mr. Meredith's immediate entourage. Again, it was evident from the outset that the platform of the Opposition did not fit in with their past. It was hard, considering their relations to the Ottawa Government, for any intelligent person to believe that such politicians as Mr. Crighton and Mr. E. F. Clarke were in earnest in demanding the extinction of clerical privilege. Mr. Meredith himself has cut the connection with Ottawa, but he could not convince the electors that his lieutenants were free agents. Mr. Crighton's overwhelming defeat in North Grey is the best possible evidence of that. He was the speaking tube of the Ottawa Government, and the people in the most emphatic manner declared that in their opinion he could not be sincere in attacking Mr. Mowat's dealings with the hierarchy whilst daily defending Sir John's. Mr. Mowat was more fortunate in his organization and in the selection of his candidates than Mr. Meredith. As a rule, the Government was represented by local men of standing in the community, who appealed with some success to that narrow spirit which resents the candidature of outsiders, especially if they hail from Toronto. Lastly, Mr. Meredith suffered from the hostility of the Federal Government, which went out of its way to show the hierarchy in Quebec that it did not sympathize with him or with his cause. The Dominion members who support Sir John Macdonald had evidently been instructed to keep out of the contest. In the city of Ottawa a few weeks ago a Conservative was elected to the Dominion House by a considerable majority over Mr. Hay, the Equal Rights representative, whilst the Liberal was at the bottom of the poll. On Thursday the influence which carried the seat for Mr. Macdonald was thrown in favour of Mr. Mowat's candidate. Without doubt this was done in order to satisfy Archbishop Deland and his colleagues across the river, that notwithstanding Mr. M. Meredith's election, Sir John is still their friend.

It is hard to say what course Mr. Meredith will pursue in the new Legislature, should he continue to lead the Opposition. But it is safe to predict that the movement for the abolition of Separate schools, which the Equal Rights party has set on foot, will find vigorous expression in the House. Liberals like Mr. Caldwell, of Lanark; Dr.

McKay, of Victoria; Mr. Cleland, of North Grey; and Mr. Porter, of Bruce, who are in hearty sympathy with Equal Rights, will doubtless keep alive the agitation in some form or other, with the aid of the Equal Rights Association, which, for an organization but a year old, has out a tolerably wide swath in the ranks of the two old parties, will do its duty. This question was not passed upon at all in the campaign which has just closed. The Opposition refused to take it up on the plea that it would be unsafe to touch the constitution. The Liberals invoked the same excuse, forgetting that Mr. Mowat was a party to the Inter-provincial resolutions which proposed a number of constitutional amendments not nearly so desirable in themselves or so much in consonance with Liberal principles as the extinction of State aid to sectarian education. The Roman Catholic Church has won as signal a victory as Mr. Mowat, and is entitled to make the most of it. But she is mistaken if she supposes that her exceptional status has been secured to her beyond attack in the future. The campaign has served to educate the people as to the injustice and danger involved in the maintenance at the expense of the State of a system which divides the community into two distinct camps, besides bestowing upon one Church privileges and prerogatives denied to all the rest. As Mr. Mowat said in 1858 and in 1863, resistance to this system is inevitable so long as men cherish the principle of religious equality. The Liberal party itself may yet give the death-blow to Separate schools. It cannot always walk hand in hand with reaction. The time must come when the alliance shall prove intolerable to honest Liberals, and when, in the pursuit of favours for the Church, which is the Alpha and Omega of their politics the hierarchy will begin to intrigue with the other side, to which by instinct and training they really belong. Meanwhile the Equal Rights men will buckle to the task of spreading the light. The Dominion election is not a long way off, and they cannot fail, if they display the moderation and good sense which have characterized their proceedings so far, to make their influence felt at Ottawa, where a tone of the kind is sadly needed. A radical change in the political situation is imminent. The retirement of Sir John Macdonald, which in the natural course of events must shortly take place, will throw one if not both of the old factions into a state of confusion; and it is highly desirable, in the interest of this province in particular, that men of Mr. Dalton McCarthy's stamp should have a hand in framing the new dispensation, whatever it may be.

THE CONVENTION.

The convention proposed to be held at Medicine Hat this week has been a failure owing to the number of delegates having been so few. This is to be regretted as there can be no doubt that resolutions passed by such a convention would have considerable weight with the Government and Dominion Parliament. We have before had occasion in reference to another matter to speak of the great necessity of combined action, and we need not now dwell upon that point.

We believe that the failure of the convention is due to a great extent to lack of information regarding the arrangements made. Some in Moosemin have questioned the right of the Medicine Hat Board of Trade to call a convention of the people. We consider this objection childish. The delegates to the convention were to have been chosen by the people of the several electoral districts. This is the most important point. That the first arrangements were undertaken by Medicine Hat and by a Board of Trade is a matter of little moment. It is certain that the Council of Medicine Hat could not have undertaken the business, as there is no such body, and why the Equal Rights party has set on foot, will find vigorous expression in the House. Liberals like Mr. Caldwell, of Lanark; Dr.

We are nevertheless of opinion that the promoters of the scheme should have been more energetic in publishing the reason that prompted them to take the onus of the preliminary arrangements upon their own shoulders in preference to leaving the matter to be dealt with by any other body. Had this been done we believe the Convention would have stood a much better chance of success.

With regard to Moosemin's omission to send delegates there can be little doubt that it was due to the inopportunity of the day chosen for the public meeting—Moosemin Courser.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The following letter published a few weeks ago will be interesting just now while the discussion on the subject of Imperial Federation is going on here.

Edmonton, Alta., 4th April, 1890.
Reverend and Dear Sir,—Pardon me for not answering your note of the 10th ult. before, but pressure of business is my excuse. I had no intention of having had any conversation with a correspondent of the New York Herald, but I have talked to a number of people on the subject of Imperial Federation, and my views, more or less fully stated, have, I dare say, appeared in the newspapers. I am very desirous that the connection between the mother country and the colonies shall be drawn closer; and that the larger groups of colonies shall assume by agreement a position less of dependence and more of alliance. I think this can only be done, however, by treaty or convention, and I am a total believer in the practicability of colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament. There is no necessity, however, for such representation. The great subject of common defence and preferential trade can be treated by treaty arrangements. I am so much engaged during the session that I must limit myself to this short and imperfect statement of my opinions on this subject.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. MACDONALD.
The Reverend C. J. Machin,
Port Arthur, Ont.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS:
Sir,—Anglo-Canadian, in your issue of last week, attempts to reply to my letter of a few days ago, on the subject of Imperial Federation, in what the *Leader* and *Federationist* would have called a "magisterial display of vituperation." I do not propose to discuss this matter further on the lines of personal vituperation, to which my correspondent has descended. A letter that requires such a method can have little to recommend it. I may, however, be permitted to remark that when your correspondent says that I am "inclined to lay claim to my own wit," and to my money for my wit," is a sole quotation, by the way, which he has not the literary candour to acknowledge, I may fairly remark that his letter is chiefly conspicuous by an absence of ideas and imagination, especially when he makes the incorrect statement that I said, "Federation had the sanction of a large and respectable section of all the English colonies."

Anglo-Canadian, after a perusal of a fortnight's gestation, has produced a master, and a very small master at that, for in the column and a half of closely printed matter he advances three theories, which he hopes will pass muster as arguments. 1st, "Immunity from foreign aggression," as the direct blessing of Imperial Federation. There is no danger of foreign invasion of Canada. The preservation of the present relations between Canada and England is of fully as much importance to England as to Canada, if not more so. It is England's colonies which give her the prestige of a first class power. Without them she would sink at once to a third-rate position amongst the nations, and become really what Napoleon the First called her, "a nation of shopkeepers."

2nd, "Increased facilities of intercommunication, trade, postal and otherwise." Such a reply in this direction can be easily passed by the progressive enterprise of merchants and the sagacity of statesmen without altering the political condition of two countries, which I beg to reaffirm (even at the risk of being again designated as an "Anglo-Canadian"), are in a perfectly satisfactory footing.

3rd, The National Policy stands admirably in the way of Imperial Federation, being adopted immediately or even in the near future. Consequently, as I answered in no letter, it is not yet within the scope of practical politics. So, if this is a question to affect only our good-will, why not have posterity to settle it for itself, instead of wasting the day in the evil thereof.

I furthermore fail to see how Anglo-Canadian can draw a parallel between Canadian and Imperial Federation. The social, fiscal and geographical obstacles are different to those of "Federation of Colonies" or "Imperial Federation." Lord Rosebery, the President of the League, in a recent speech, declared that this question must remain dormant until the Australian Colonies had considered and accomplished their own confederation. Where then is the necessity of a handful of enthusiasts in Qu'Appelle (who, as represented by Anglo-Canadian, fully admit the difficulties of our own confederation), to endeavor to force upon the public a question admitted by the Head of the League to be unfit for present action?

I do not propose to follow Anglo-Canadian through his high flown metaphysics and personal attacks, but will leave your readers to judge where the charge of indulging in "unwarrantable suppositions and insinuations" can be most justly located. When your correspondent has the decency to leave a charge of want of patriotism and a desire to betray the country into the hands of a foreign power, I venture to assert that this end is more likely to be achieved by Anglo-Canadian and his friends in stirring up political strife upon a question

of this nature, which is generally considered to be neither fit nor expedient.

Anglo-Canadian, who seems to lack instruction on the subject he professes to champion, could not do better than read an article in the *North American Review*, by the Marquis of Lorne, on "Canada and the United States."

It is usual amongst journalists, when adopting the language and ideas of others, to have the courtesy to acknowledge their source of inspiration. In charging me with superficiality Anglo-Canadian will admit that he is getting a little too far when he expects me to receive a few lines from Shakespeare's "Tempest" as his own composition.

As I do not intend to write anything further upon Imperial Federation, I wish to say that I had no intention of hurting Anglo-Canadian's feelings by the use of the word employed from characterizing an immature and ill digested scheme, as Imperial Federation is. I think I may, however, claim to have surpassed him in politeness in not challenging the honesty of his motives, as he had the discourtesy to do mine.

Yours,
CONSERVATIVE LOCALIST.

The Equal Rights have every reason to pride themselves on the results of their efforts during the recent campaign. The vote polled by their candidates in this city, in the face of the active opposition of the two old parties and with the Third Party drawing from their strength, was a magnificent one. In the province, too, they have done nobly, as the return of about three-fourths of the number of their candidates clearly shows. The politicians who but a short time since sneeringly derided the Equal Rights movement as a pipe-bubble have now learned that it is not only alive but very much so.—Mail.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

- 1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Head-ache.
- 1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Biliousness.
- 1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Constipation.
- 1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Dyspepsia.
- 1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Bad Blood.
- 1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Scrofula.

In any case relief will be had from the first few doses.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Government has ordered Sir Frederick Middleton to resign pay \$4,000 for the furs he stole from him during the late rebellion in the Northwest. The general positively refuses to do either, and the Minister of Militia does not know what to do. The general's term does not expire until June, 1892, and the government cannot force his resignation until that date. In the meantime the officers of the militia are declining to be inspected by the general at their brigade camps, which commenced next month. They threaten to resign if he is inflicted upon them, and the whole military organization is in a demoralized state. It is understood that he is acting under advice from the British war office, whose officer he is, and by whom he was loaned to Canada to take charge of the Dominion militia. He threatens to make it lively for Sir Adolph Caron, Minister of Militia, if he attempts to force his resignation, by showing up the latter in his true colors, both as to his moral character and utter incapability of administering the department of militia.

MOSES HAD ASTHMA.

My husband had asthma for eight years with severe cough, and his lungs also were affected. He could not sleep, work, or get relief from any medicine he tried. Some time ago we got Hagar's Peppermint Balsam, and after taking six or eight bottles his cough is entirely cured, the asthma greatly relieved, and his lungs greatly benefited.

Mrs. Moses Croon, Apsley, Ont.

—France would be willing, the Paris *Figaro* says, to relinquish its rights in Newfoundland if Great Britain would set a time for the evacuation of Egypt and carry it out punctually. England is not likely to make any such agreement. She is in Egypt, and probably will remain, for the good government of the natives of Egypt is not the purpose why England is there, or the object for which she will stay, but it has been brought about by English administration and will continue so long as it continues, and that makes it difficult for the nations to insist upon her withdrawing. The control of the Suez canal, of which England owns much of the stock, and which is a great trade route, is what keeps England in Egypt and will keep her there. The nations know that England will hardly relinquish her hold upon it, and therefore refrain from offering to return the occupation of Egypt to France, who offers to pay her for leaving it. The French rights in Newfoundland are so small a price in any event. If strictly restricted according to the treaty limits, they would not interfere with the good-will of the country or the welfare of the Newfoundland fishermen, and could hardly be worth purchasing at any price. For the sake of a friendly settlement of England and Canada might well pay a goodly sum of money for the relinquishment of all rights by France, but if France proves unreasonable her treaty rights, and these should be allowed her.—Witness.

—The Toronto Mail takes this sensible view of the Fredericton case: "For persons violating the Scott Act, two leading hotel-keepers in Fredericton have been sent to jail for two months. In retaliation the hotels are now in a state of excitement because they say the closing of the hotels means a great loss of business. It is difficult to see, however, what use a law is unless it is enforced. Certainly the hotel-keepers will lose more than anybody else by the course they have taken to render the Scott Act unenforceable."

PRACTICAL POINTERS.

As a simple, natural laxative, stomachic, blood-purifier, and tonic, it has been well directed, the usage of Barkley's Kidney Pills cannot be overestimated, while as a cure for constipation, indigestion, liver disease, impure blood, sleeplessness, nervous and irascibility, it is the best that money can buy.

